Me jestice.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Broker's Circular says the market opened firm, but fell off at the close, in consequence of increased stringency in the money market. The Baltic's news had no effect upon the market, which closed quies and without quotable change in prices. The sales of the week amounted to 50,000 bales, of which 39,000 were American. The bushnas on speculation was about 7,500 bales, and for export 1,500 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:

New Orleans.

Yair.

Middling.

New Orleans.

7tl. 6td.

Uplands.
6td. 65-16d.

Uplands.
6td. 65-16d.

Stock is hand estimated at 630,000 bales, including 563,000 American.

MASCHESTER MARKETS.—Trade in Manchester was quiet, without any change in prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The weather LIVERFOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The weather continued favorable for the harvests, and the crops were turning out satisfactorily. In BREADSTUFFS generally the heaviness which persaded the market in the early part of the week had given way and an improvement was observable toward the close. The decline during the week on the quotations advised by the Asis, was equal to 2d. 4 bush, on Whest and 16 2d 2 on Corn, while in repart to Flour the market is called dull and slightly casier. Reports of the pusted disease continued, but the damage was said to be less extensive than previously supposed. The following are the quotations of Mesers. Richardson, Spance & Co; Red Whest, 8/26/3 for old, and 9/20/6 for new; White Whest, 10/20/10/4. Flours—Western Canal, 25/22/3; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 29/20/11, Ohio, 31/20/37; Nonr, 22/26/20/1; Canidian, 31/20/36. Coxx—White, 33/; Yellow and Mixed, 31/20/22/2.

more and Philadelphia, 29, 2011; Ohio, 31, 2031; Sour, 22, 22; Candian, 31, 2051; Corn.—White, 33;; Yellow and Mixed, 31, 2032; Laverroot. Provision Market.—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co. and James Mellemy & Co. report: Beer and Pork slow of sale, but without alteration in price. Bacow steady, with an average business; Shoulders dull at 41 (212). Cherket market bare of fine, which is quoted at 56, 258; Laroslightly chesper; sales at 78. Tallow steady at 31 (23):6 for V. C., North American monitod, there being none in market. Laverroot. Produce Markets.—The Brokees Circular and other authorities report common Resus alightly dear-I. C., North American nominal, there being none in market. Laverstool. Product Markets.—The Brokers Circular and other authorities report common Rosin slightly dearer. Sales of the week 2000 bils. at 4/60% 19, no sales of fine. Nothing doing in crode Temperature or Tar. Spirits Temperature—sales of 300 bils. at 4/60% 19, no 2000 of inc. Nothing doing in crode Temperature or Tar. Spirits Temperature—sales of 300 bils. at 3/60% 100 329, to arrive. Queretrivor Bark 14/616 for Philadelphia. Baltimore in improved cemand; sales at 12/6613/. Linered Oil.—a fair humanes without change in price; sales at 30/6640/. Nothing doing in Fran Oil.s. Falm Oil.san advancing tendency; questions 44/66/16/, and 43/10 arrive. Oil. Pre 10.1 unchanged, business moderate; fale R. pc quiet at 51/632/. Dyeswoods generally witnout variation. Sugars opened heavy but improved toward the close, with a better demand. Mollasses quiet and quotations nomical. Coffee Steady the sales at suction went of well. High-Carolina steady at 29/6x quay.

Losdon Markets.—Messel. Buring Brothers' Circular saye: White Wirelt was selling at 63/676/. Flood 50/641/. Fish Oils uncanaged. Wataknows slightly dearer; sales at £41. Tallow—Prices not accertained. Crude Tumperaties quiet at 33/62/. Tar 134/40/15/. Isos in moderate request at former rates, Bars and Ralis £7 15/628; Scotch Pig 72/.

Losdon Money Market,—The money market was

INOS 15 mosteriae request at former rates, Bare and Rais 27.
LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The money market was decidedly more stringer, although the Bank of England rates had undergone no change. Consols were depressed, and closed for money as 9:7899, and for account at 94:394. Bankers' rates of discount were if P cent. The export of Specie was large. The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased 2715,000.
EAGLES quoted at 26/4. Price of Dellars not fixed. Bark Silver, 5/13-16-25/14.
AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. Hell & Co. report American Stocks generally dull, and quotations as nominal.

Attention Krittinity well, and day at an an nomitant.
United States Six & Cents
United State Six & Cent Bonds
Massachusetts Five P Cents
Pennsylvania Five & Cents
Pennsylvania Five & Cent Bonds
Maryland Five 47 Cent S erling Bonds 90 2 92
South Carolina Five & Cent Bonds (Barings'). 94 2 96
South Carolina Five P Cent (Palmer's) 87 @ 89
Virgit.la Six P Cent Bonds, 1886
Kentucky Six & Cent Bonds 4 90
Alabama Five & Cent Bonds 81 & 83
Tennessee Six & Cent Bonds 86 2 88
Erie Seven & Cent First Mtge., 1867 98 @100
Erie Seven & Cent Third Mtge., 1883 864 a 871
Erie Seven D Cent Convertibles, 1862 84 @ 85
Erie Seven & Cent Sinking Fund, 1875 831@ 811
Erie Railroad Stock
New-York Central Seven D Cents, 1864 924 d 934
New York Six & Cents, 1883
Illineis Central Seven & Cents 891 2 901
Michigan Central Eight & Cent, 1989 94 & 95
Michigan Central Eight & Cent, 1869 91 2 92
Panatus Starling Randa 94 or 96
Pennsylvania Central Six P Cent let M 884 @ 894
LIVERPOOL FREIGHT MARKET.—The following a
LAVERPOOL PREIGHT MARKET The londwing a

the quotations from Liverpool to New York: Iron, 7, P tun. Salt, 8,63 19; Dry Goods, 10/311,6; Hardware, 12,6; Earth-

Salt, 8/80710/: Dry Goods, 10/2011/6; Hardware, 12/6; Earthenware, 5/; Passengers, E37023-5/.

HAVRE MARKET.—The sales of COTTON for the week ending on the 9th inst. Inclusive were about 5,000 bales. The market being steady at former rates. New Orleans tree or disafter, 98f. Stock on hand, 83,000 bales. BERADSTUPES considerably lower. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Assets firm with an advancing tendency. Oth squiet and unchanged. NGGARS without change. LINKERD OIL is firm. Sales of the week 9,500 gallons at 4,20/2/4,30.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.
PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1856.
The political discussion which was to be held to-day at Indiana, in this State, did not come off. Mesers. Stokes and Foster were present, but Mr. Burlingame was absent, and Mr. Stevens left in the 3 o'clock train.

was absent, and Mr. Stevens let in the Republicans.
The Democrats call it a backing out. The Republicans say they feered a disturbance if the contest took place.
The turn-out on both sides was immense.
The Democrats were addressed by Messrs, Gibson, Schallbel, Fester and Stokes; and the Republicans by

THE AMERICAN FOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1856.

The American Pomological Society commenced its session in this city this forenoon. The most distinguished finit growers of the Union are here. Delegates from twenty States have reported themselves. The Hon. Marshall P. Willier, the President, delivered a beautiful and able address at 11 o'clock. The exhibition of fruit at Corinthian Hall, from all the States, is a most beautiful display. The session promises to be the most important and successful ever held. THE AMERICAN FOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

STORM ON THE LAKES.
BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1856.
The secent equinoctial storm has caused great damage among the shipping on Lake Eric and the Upper Lakes. Thirty vessels are known to have gone ashore on Lake Michigan. Among them are the brig Courtiend, at Rois Blanc, with a cargo of wheat; the schooner S. J. Holley, at Presque Isle, with a carge of wheat; the brig Columbia and schooners J. Shaw and Athehian, at Gros Cap, all laden with wheat; the brig Manhattan and schooner Richard Mott, at South Maniton, the proposite R. E. Foss, at Grand River, Michigan and State of the Research of the school of the second of the se Manhatim and schooler Richard along Architectures, the propeller Charles Mears, on the east shore of Lake Michigan; the schooner Flying Dutchman, on Lake Eric, above Dunkirk; and the schooner Kenosha, at Faise Presque Isle, Lake Huron, (a total loss). The steamer Cora Linn is also ashore on the Canada closed Lake Charles near Kingston.

side of Loke Omerio, near Kingston.

Mary of the above vessels are total losses; some are already going to pieces. Several other vessels have reached different ports badly damaged, and it is feared

SAILING OF THE CANADA.

The steamen's Caunch sailed from here at 1 o'clock this afternoon for Boston. At the time of her departure it was raining heavily, and blowing a gale from

SAILING OF THE ARABIA.

The stranger Arab a willed from here at 2 o'clock this norming, with 52 passengers for Liverpool and 15 for Helifax. She takes out \$776,000 in specie.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT EASTON, PA.

Easton Wednesday Sept. 24, 1856.
The Fair of the Farmer's and Mechanics' Institute is fairly under way. The grounds present a benatival appearance. The display of stock, mechanical agricultural and horticultural products is very fine. The exhibition is the best one ever held in this section of the State. Several New-Yorkers are among the Calibitors.

Three political meetings are to come off in the Square

to morrow evening.
At the Republican Mass Meeting, Barlingsme, Halo and Wilmot are announced to speak, at the Filmore necting, Invid Paul Brown; and at the Buchssan necting, John Van Buren will hold forth.

OHIO STATE FAIR.

CHEVILLAND, Weches also, Sept. 21.
The Stafe Fair epened yesterday. The entries were numerous used the attendance large.
A large depublican occasing was held acro last night, which was night, seed by the Hon. Cossus M. Clay.

WEATHER AT THE SOUTH.

Constant, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1856.

There was a heavy condit this section of the State intuition. It is feared that the cotton crop has sustence on and unmarge.

The Ohio River is said to be lower than ever before known. Droves of cattle have been driven over at this point. LOW WATER IN THE OHIO.

FIRE.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1856.
The engine house and machinery for hoisting at the
Babimore Coal Shaft, near Wilkesbarre, were destroyed
by fire last night. By great exertions, the breakers
and screens connecting with the shaft and other openings were saved. Loss \$10,000. Partly insured.

TRIBUNE PANSAS FUND

TRIBUNE	K.	ANSAS FUND.	
Previously ackn'd \$10,	813 OF	O. P. Miles	\$1.00
Hon. Charles Summer 1	90 000	Mrs. Salisbury and oth's	-
A Woman's Ballot for		of Cortlandville	20 00
free Territory, A. M. E.	5 OK		1 00
S. P. L	1 00	N. Pute, baugh	1 00
Rev. H. Husted	5 (X		1 00
E. Kirkpatrick	5 OF	Davy Jones	1 60
L. H. Wires	1.0	Lyman Parket	1 00
N. W. Bartlett		George W. Baldwin	1 00
C. Muntoe		E. D. Fowler	1 00
S. Galentine		Wm. M. Shipman	1 00
T. Munson	1.00		1 00
R. Douglas		Charles A. Bray	1 00
J. M. B. & Co	4 04	Willis Hemingway, jr	1 00
Kansse Rellef Fund, So.	SHOP	Lucius Rowe	1 00
Hadley		Wyllys Hemingway	1 00
C. L	3.00		1 00
J. T. Arnold	1 00		5 00
S. C. D	2.00		1.00
Mrs. J. McVean	5 00	J. Bose	1 00
Artichoke Mills	10 OC	D. Edwards	5 00
Our Family		A. Coon	25
W. S. Smith		D. E. Bliss	1 00
David Muir	1 00	J. A. Langworthy	1 00
J. D. Billings	2.00	I. J. Burdick	1 00
S. B. Harrington		Wm. P. Langworthy	1 00
M. M. Bennett	1 00	C. S. Wells	1 00
S. Bennett	1.00	Elery Crandall	65
J. Colby	1 00	G. W. Lane	33
J. W. Corby	1 00	Delos Barber	12
Kate Evans		E. R. Crandall	1 00
A. M. T	1 001	F. W. Prindle	60
A Green Mountain Girl	1 66	-	
F. S. Quisenberry	1 00	Total#10,5	85 08
B. H. Hulett	1 0		

Messrs. GREELEY & McELRATH: I have watched with interest your generous fund for the relief and liberation of Kansas, now insulted, trodden down, torn and enslaved by the President of the United States, acting as the tool of the tyrannical Slave Oligarchy. To other funds for this important charity I have already given according to my small means; but as a constant reader of THE TRIBUNE, I cannot miss the opportunity which you afford to protest anew against an unparalleled Crime, and to contribute anew to its mitigation. Please to accept the check which I inclose for one hundred dollars (\$100). I wish it were more, for more will be needed.

Believe me, gentlemen, your faithful servant, CHARLES SUMNER. Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1856.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

INDORSING THE STATE TICKET .- At the meeting of the Republican Central Committee of this city last evening, Isaac Dayton, Chairman of the Executive Committee, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the nomination of John A. King by the Republican State Nominating Convention as the Republican earlidate for Governor of this State, this Committee recognize with hearfielt as isfaction the nomination of a well-known, experienced and efficient champion of Republican freedom, and that his elevation to the highest office in the gift of the people of this State will testify at once their just appreciation of his distinguished abilities and eminent fitness for the position, and the grateful estimate in which they hold his life-long fidelity to Republican principles and the high qualities of mind and heart which have adorned his past career.

Resolved, That the nomination of Henry R. Selder, as the Republican candidate for Lisutenant-Governor, was a deserved tribute, allike to his distinguished talents and his manly and patriotic course in the present crisis, and will raily to the support of the ticket the harmonious efforts of the whole Republican Democracy of the State.

Resolved, That this Committee cordially approves the nominations of Charles H. Sherrill for Canal Commissioner, and Wesley Bailey for Inspector of State Prisons.

CATSRILL.—Meass. Channey Shaffer and Charles W. Elliott of New-York, will address the citizens of

W. Elliott of New-York, will address the citizens of Catskill on Friday evening, upon the great principles which now demand the attention of Freemen

- We learn that a private meeting of the friends of Simeon Baldwin, (who refused to allow the Hon, N. P. Banks to address his fellow citizens from the steps of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall street), was called at the New-York Hotel on Wednesday (last evening) to nominate him for Mayer of this city.

—A large Republican meeting was held on Tuesday evening at Park Hall, Jersey City. It lasted from 8 till 11 o'clock, and during the whole time the greatest interest was manifested in what was said by the speakers, who were Mr. Scudder of Jersey City, and Mr. W. H. Fry of New-York. A capital Glee-Club-ackled to the spirit of the occasion by some well-executed The cause in New-Jersey becomes brighter songs. and brighter.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—Charles McCay ha been nominated for Alderman of the First Ward by some of the Democracy who cannot swallow Wilson.

Morgan L. Harris, hotel-keeper, is the candidate for Alderman of the Third Ward.

Andre Froment for Alderman of the Twenty-first

١	Ward.
1	VIII. Council District Wm. L. Waugh.
ı	X. Council District Luther Norton.
3	XIV. Council DistrictGeorge Tobin.
	XVII Council District Jones N. Phillips (reno
	XVIII Council District Peter Crawford.
	XIX. Council District Louis Fronsway.
	XX. Council District Samuel Burnham, jr.
	XXI. Council District Charles A. Kentish.
	XXII. Council District Samuel A. Frye.
	XXIII Council District Win. Vallean.
	XXIV. Council District Samuel Young.
	XXVI. Council DistrictJesse Nichols.
	XXVI. Council District Charles Date
4	XXXIII. Council District Charles Doty.
1	XXXIV. Council District John McCouncl.
ı	XXXV. Council District Wesley Bunt.
ı	LVI. Council DistrictJ. W. Birdsall.
	Tolon I Deadlest

LVII. Council District John J. Bradley. MECHANICS CENTRAL CLUB.

A meeting of Mechanics and Working-men in favor of making an independent nomination for Mayor was held at Union Hall, No. 163 Bowery, last evening. Mr. WM. WARD called the meeting to order, and Committee was then appointed to report permanent officers. During the absence of the Committee, Mr. HAYDOCK, ex-wood-sawyer, addressed the meeting, and cogently illustrated how necessary it is for the people to take the nomination of their local officers out of the hands of the wire-pullers, and nominate and elect such men themselves as will best discharge their duties withmen themselves as will best discharge their duties without regard to party considerations whatever. The
Committee reported as permanent officers of the Club,
Geo. W. Weed, President, with Vice-Presidents from
every trade in the city, and Henry R. Warner, S. C.
Gregory and Ed. F. Johnson as Secretaries.

The Parsinear made a few remarks cule gizing John
N. Genin as a good citizen, a popular man, and
though self-made, not us mindful of the interest of the
recole as was shown by his concession to and defeat

people, as was shown by his opposition to and defeat of the State Prison Labor bill in the Legislature last

CHARLES MILLS followed him in an effective speech in favor of Mr. Genin as the people's candidate for Mayor.

Remarks were also nade by James Rowe, Mr. Witzenberg, Mr. Wordenberg, Mr. Witzenberg, Mr. W

Remarks were also made by JAMES ROWE, Mr.
WITENERG, Mr. WOODRUFF, and others, in support
of his claim upon the gravitude of the mechanics and
working men of New-York, for his labors in their
behalf in Albany last Winter.

The Committee on Resolutions reported in favor of
nominating Mr. Genin as the People's candidate for
Mayor, and that he be recommended to the support of
the members of all parties as an independent candidate.
Mr. Genin was accordingly nominated for Mayor by
acclimation.

climation.
It was further resolved that the Club should be called New-York, and that a Committee of one from each Ward should be appointed to call a Mass Ratification Meeting at the Tabernacle. The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for the nomination.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Board met yesterday afternoon at the office in Worth street, the Hon. GULLANC. VERPLANCE presiding. Number of emistants arrived to Sept. 17, 1850. Number arrived since, to Sept. 24, 1856.

Tosel To same date in 1885 Number of immates in institutions at Walnumber in Marine Hospital	1856.	1955. 1,791
Total Overdraft on Back, January 1, 1856 Excepts to Sept. 17. Since to Sept. 29, for commutation of January 1.	1,579	5, 751 of
Balance Distursements, as per previous account to Sept. 17, 1866. Sunstry expenses paid Sept. 17	165,165 61 4,136 75 -16	
Mr. Purdy presented resolutions o	n the death	of La

n the B. Shepard, and sympathizing with his fan which were adopted and the Board adjourned.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN AND FREMONT AND DAYTON CENTRAL CLUBS.

SPEECH OF BON. ANSON BURLINGAME.

The announcement that the Hon. Anson Burlingame would address the Republicans of the Fremont and Dayton Central Club, and the Fifteenth Ward Rocky Mountain Club, in Union square last evening, drew together the largest assemblage of Republicans which New-York has yet seen. Not less than twenty thousand could have been present, and many went away not being able to get within hearing distance of the speaker. From the platform which was erected on the south-west of the Park to the Statue of Washington, and to an equal distance on either side, there heaved and hushed and hurrahed one compact phalanx of men. They would not be perhaps so available at a primary election as the Empire Club, or cut such a swell on Broadway as some of the superfine Americans who flourish for Fillmore; they were the sort of men who earn their living. The banners of the clubs and one or two flags were displayed, and a fine band was in attendance. After music from the band the Frement and Dayton Glee Club gave the Rallying Mr. WM. H. BROWN nominated Mr. Charles A.

Dana as President of the meeting, and he was elected with three cheers. Mr. Dana responded in a few words, which were

enthusiastically applauded. The following gentlemen were then appointed offi-

cess of the meeting: John S. Beleber, Thomas C. Acton, R. F. Menlerre, Cyrus Curus, Herman Raster, William Taylor, Dr. Jas. Keinedy, Richard Warren, Lores, Kelly DESTS.
Starkey Livesey,
John H. Pupke,
John H. Townsend,
Martin Thatcher,
Moses A. Hoppock,
Charles E. Birdsall,
Charles E. Birdsall,
Charles E. Strong,
S. A. Dedge,
John Sedgwick,
USS. John H. Power, William R. Stafford, John Sedgwick.

SECRETARIES.
S. Lusar,
Id.
Richard Scott.
Henry Cleveland,
George P. Edgar,
David R. Jaques.

Emerson W. Keyes, Dwight H. Olmstead, Richard C. McCormick, jr., Thurber Ealley, William Harsen, Mr. DANA then introduced the Hon. Anson Boringame, amid the wildest manifestations of applause from the entire audience. For a few minutes, indeed, it seemed as though there would be no chance to hear the speaker that night. At last he commenced. He said that he stood there for liberty-liberty to speak, to think, liberty to write, liberty to live [Liberty to to think, liberty to write, liberty to live [Liberty to fight]. This was American liberty, first attained in this country and first fully declared by our fathers. If we did not enjoy the blessings of liberty it was not the fault of our fathers, our institution or our theory of Government. We are so much in the habit of enjoying our rights that we imagined they would, like the water of God, flow to us forever. We forgot that eternal vigilance was the price of liberty. While we had been achieving telegraphs and railroads and Eric Canals, a little band of men, scarcely 100,000 in number, had takes possession of the machinery of Freedom. The fathers were ashamed that the word even of Slavery should enter into the Constitution, and it was only by the accident of cotton that it had become a political power. From this stand-point, 100,000 even of Slavery should enter into the Constitution, and it was only by the accident of cotton that it had become a political power. From this stand-point, 100,000 men had obtained the control of the Government. Mr. Burlingame gave a fine description of the westward march of Freedom and Slavery, and strongly contrasted their results—bow the South would have been covered all over with villages and manufactories had it not been cursed by Slavery. The North had all the while furnished the fresh blood for the shriveling veins of the South; it had furnished the South with its manhood and its meanness [Loud Applause]. It supplied the worst slave drivers in the world, the most recreant clergymen, and, worse than all, doughfaces. His own State furnished that Satan of industry, Caleb Cushing. But it also furnished Charle-Sunner. The cheers which followed the meution of Sunner's name would have been a good lesson for the faitering.] Mr. Burlingame said that he had lately seen Mr. Sonner in the Alleghanies, and, from his tottering step, he feared that our hopes of his recovery were not destined speedily to be realized. In spite of all our contributions to the South, the North was growing richer and richer all the while, and the South wester and weaker. Slavery made a nation goor. The planters were compelled to anticipate their crops; it was impossible for them to make buckle and strap meet. New-England with a population of 3,000,000, had only 6,000 white males over 21 who con'd not read or write: while Virginia, with half the population, had 75,000. Slavery, made near and the nation physically weak, as all our wars had shown. South Carolina in the Revolution could not defend herself against her own Tories. In the last war the enemy did not choose to land on had shown. South Carolina in the Re-relation could not defend herself against her own Tories. In the last war the enemy did not choose to land on Free Soil. They selected a capital in the South for attreck, and how it was defended, at the Chivalry answer [Laughter]. Mr. Burlingams spoke of the threats of disuntan. Mr. Breckenridge, he said, talked about hurling a million of armed men upon us [laughter], so that the places which once knew us might know us no more forever [Laughter]. They did right to laugh at such gasconade; such gasconade was never heard in Gascosy. But where could these million of men get their equipments! Where could they get heard in Gascosy. But where could these million of men get their equipments! Where could they get their means? They had nothing. Theirs was that wandering kind of property which would take legs to itself and run off occasionally. Where would they get their army! He knew that they had generals enough, and colonels and majors enough—every slave-holder was at least a major; but where could they find the rank and file! Among the sand-hillers of South Carolina! This day we were fighting the bat-tie for the clay-enter and the sand-hiller of the South more than for ourselves [Cheers]. Suppose that they more than for ourseives [Cheers]. Suppose that they ince than for oursever the could get these men into some sort of a line under the command of South Carolina's most gallant man. They could not make a sword to stab us or a musket to shoot us. They could not make a sword to stab us or a musket to shoot us. a sword to stab us or a musket to shoot us. They could do nothing necessary to carry on a war unless they could get Northern men to go down and do it for them. These were the men who talked about going down with their coffins on their backs to fight. Their coffin exercise must be interesting. Shoulder coffin; order coffin; ground coffin; that would probably be their inst mancuver [Laughter]. These were the men who were going to march upon Washington and take the archives of the Government. If they did not fight better to take it than they did to defend it, there would not be much danger [Laughter and applause]. We could tell Mr. Toombe in his teeth that we should elect Frement [Immense cheering]. We could tell then could tell Mr. Toombe in his teeth that we should elect Frement [Immense cheering]. We could tell thera all, North and South, that if they rebelled against the will of the majority the people, we would subjugate the n to Liberty and the Constitution. They might as well

cheers for the Republican Members of Corgress.]
Three times they sent the nullifiers flag down. Once, when they elected a Speaker [Three cheers for Banks.]
They took the Massachusetts methanic, once the bobbin boy of a Massachusetts mith, and set him against the greatest sinveholder in the Union. He [Mr. Burlingnine] never felt prouder than when Nathaniel Banks, jr., marched straight into the Speaker's chair. The South said he should go into it only through pistol balls, and the Union would be dissolved if he were elected. But it was as strong as ever. Another victory was when Kansas was admitted by the House as a State. If such a victory could be achieved in the enemy's country by union and firmness, what could not be done with the whole people united? We were for white labor against black labor. There was a territory given to Freedom, the finest on the globe. In a moment of madness a man from Verment wrested it from Freedom and gave it up to Slavery. Let the defiance go forth in the name of all that was good that Kannas should be free [Tremenious cheering]. That was their platform. They had placed a man on it. On the other hand there was a platform merely. Buchanan had been a Federalist, an Abolitionist, a Conservative. Now he was a Democrat, a Slavocrat and a Buchaneer. He had another objection to him, that he was an old bachelor. It might not be against the letter of the Constitution, but it was against its spirit. His friend there sugressed that it was against the constitution of Man. ["Three cheers for your friend?"] Mr. Buchanan had been rejected by the lastics of Pennsylvania; he who had never been for union must be a sectionalist [Laughter]. Mr. Burlingame drew a forlorn picture of a disconsolate old bachelor it would not be better to have Jessie there [Enthusiastic cheering]. After recounting some of the romantic incidents of Fremont's life, he deciared that Fremont was a man of pluck, a man of principle; he was a man who could not be deciared that Fremont was a man of puck, a man of principle; he was Valley, and the majority there would be over sheiming. The contest was between the people and the Postmasters. He was in far more danger from the entausiasin, the rushing masses of the West, than he had been at any other time for a year past [Immesse and leng-continued cheering]. He should go away to morrow to Pennsylvania. They were slow to kindle there, like their own coal fields, and he should earry with him the spirit of this meeting. The peroration of Mr. Burlingame elicited such frequent and dearning applause as to interfere seriously with its delivery, and at the close of his speech the plaudits were so whement that it seemed as though the feeling of the vast assemblage had been repressed for the two hours of the speech, and was now concentrated in one

hours of the speech, and was now concentrated in one hours of the speech, and was now concentrated in one final burst.

Mr. Dank appounced, in answer to calls for Banks, that Mr. Banks would peak this afternoon, at 3½ o'cleek, on the steps of the Merchants Exchange. The President of the Exchange, Mr. Simeon Baldwin, who now aspired to be Mayor o'c New-York, being a man bekeving in Fillmore, did not think that it was proper that Mr. Banks should speak there, but he was happy to say that when the Directors of the Exchange came to be consulted they reference the bone of the necessaries. consulted they redeemed the Fonor of the increhants of New York, deciding unanimously that Mr. Banks should have the building. [Applause. "Procession!

The Rallying Song was sung and band and bann swept down Broadway, fo lowed by twenty thousand men. In Ninth etreet, in front of Mr. Fremont's residence, they halted. It was announced that Mr. Frement was not at home, but would be in a few moments, and the procession re-formed and marched eastward through Eighth street, to return at a later hour Throughout the enthysiasm was unbounded.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The American Institute opened its Twenty-eighth Annual Exhibition last evening, at the Crystal Palace, under the most favorable auspices. Although those sands of articles intended for the Exhibition have no as yet been put in their proper place, and the arrange-ments upon which the officers of the Society have been so industriously at work during the past fortnight are at present in a somewhat incomplete and unfinished state, yet a large audience, among whom were several hundred ladies, assembled at the Palace to witness the opening exercises. From the present appearance of the articles already on exhibition, and from the assurances which the Managers have received of the deep interest taken in the success of the Fait all over the country, there is every reason to believe that the present Exhibition will far surpass in interest all the Fairs which the Institute have hitherto held.

Dedworth's Band were in attendance and regaled the visitors at intervals throughout the evening with their delightful music. About 8 o'clock-the announcement having been made by some of the officers of the Institute to that effect-a large number of the visitors present repaired to the picture gallery, which had been fitted up with seats for the purpose, in order to hear the Annual Address from the Hon. Henry Meigs, who has for so long a series of years acted as the Recording Secretary of the Institute.

The efficers and invited guests of the Society having taken their seats upon the platform, Judge Meigs was then introduced to the andience by Wm. B. Leonard, esq., and after a few introductory remarks, in which reviewed the progress of the country in literature, nanufactures, commerce and the industrial arts, then peke substantially as follows:

and in North and South, that if they rebelled against the will of the majority the people, we would abblegate his of the laborty and the Constitution. They might as well try to insuch the Alleghanies with a hammer of an two kaken the hold of the Union on the hearts of the people. By the closest union, however, the sheweb idea is he had been able to present a mired South against a state of the Linkon on the hearts of the people. By the closest union, however, the sheweb idea is he had been able to present a mired South against a state of the Henrichtel to the holds of the Henrichtel to decide it. It had always held possess of the henrichtel had been as to crush Freedom. This power are from the difference between the clustation of the country the mired point of the Henrichtel to the held suppose that men in power in the difference between the clustation of Centres until he was about a hundred year of the Henrichtel to the held suppose that men in power in the Henrichtel street, loud enough to hear. Mr. Burlingame a califer antiboty of hear. Mr. Burlingame, a reference to this to hear the west when the held suppose that men is not of the New York, but he found a little to the country the street in New York, but he found a little to work the west of the same of the New York, but he found a little to work of the Save Power. They were trying to drawn Free Sycch here, as they tried to take the life of Charles Same and the side of the country the work of the Save Power. They were designed that the life of Charles Save Power. They were designed that the life of Charles Save Power. They were designed that the life of Charles Save Power. They were designed that the life of Charles Save Power. They were designed that the life of Charles Save Power. They were designed that the life of Charles Save Power. They were designed that the life of Charles Save Power. They were designed that the life of Charles the life of the label the life of t

Philosophy already directs ber finger at sources of incahaustible power in the phenomena of electricity and magnetism. The alternate decomposition and recomposition of water by electric action has too close an analogy to the alternate processes of vaporization and condensation not to occur at once to every mino. All things justify the expectation that we are on the eve of mechanical discoveries still greater than any which have yet appeared, and that the steam engine itself, with all its gigantic power, will dwindle into insignificance in comparison with the energies of esture, which are seen to be revealed; and the day will come when the steam engine will cease to exist except in the pages of history."

It seems to us demonstrated that the great benefit of an exhibition of the works of the Industrial World is the world-wide reputation that it confers upon articles that decerve it. In truth, it is justly believed that many inventions greater in value than any we now have have been lost for want of such an opportunity for fame, and profit. It is believed that we have lost maleable glass. We can no longer make cutting implements out of copper, as was done 3,000 years a ro, nor have we now the art of making the steel of Damascue, nor the sword blades of old Sevillo. All that I desire to say is, that we should be as careful of the interests of our inventors as we are of our lives and property, for they are the universal benefactors of mankind. These lights of the world are few at any time, and become fixed stars of the first magnitude when they do appear. How small a catalogue of them can be made in a hundred years.

The speaker, after commenting at some length upon this branch of his subject, then concluded his address.

The speaker, after commenting at some length upon his branch of his subject, then concluded his address which occupied about an hour in its delivery, by returning his thanks to the large and attentive audience of ladies and gentlemen who had assembled within the Crystal Palace upon this the first evening of the Twenty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the American

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MEYERBEER'S NEW OPERA.

Music paper is plenty-composers are few. The mystic thirteen generic chords, and wield them freed rem words, or allied to words, or both, is a rarity though musicians abound. Of capital dramatic con posers Germany now shows publicly, at least, but one Italy but one, and France hardly one, for Auber is it he sear and yellow leaf, and nobody comes to take hi place. We speak of Meyerbeer as German, though strictly speaking he is an eclectic. He went to Italy to study melody, not having it as a gift out of that deicious sphere, and from France he drew his melo-dramatic coloring. His powers of analysis, his thoughtful care, however, are German. From this author we have a new opera, that is, new to the public-it being performed last night at the Academy for the first time in is city, and is his latest work. It is "L'Etoile du Nord" -Italianized." La Stella del Nord; " Englished, "The Star of the North;" not the same thing as the North Star. It is in three acts, the original text in French by Scribe, the incomparable operatic wordwriter; the Italian translation-the one used at the Academy here by Manfredo Mazzioni, and the English ranslation by acbody in particular. It is hardly necessary to say that this work was first produced at Paris, and afterward at London and other European capitals. We now get it here much more quickly than we used to have operas after their primary presentaions abroad. The characters and plot are as follows:

PIETRO MICAELOF, afterward the Czar Giorgio Savotonsky.

CATTERINO, his sister. PEASCOVIO, his sister. PANILOWITZ,
first a pastry-cook, afterward a Colonel. GRITZENDO'S COrporal. RAINOLDO, an Innkeeper. Reliminosa, a Vivandière.
NATALIA, a Vivandière. TCHEREMETIETF, a General. Yenmeloff, a Colonel. IDMILOFF, a Cossack, USicial Primo,
Chomis of Workmen. Pessants, Musicians. Soldiers, Vivandières, Gentlemen and Ladies of the Court, &c.

SCENE—First Act, Finland; Second, a Russian field; Third,
the Cart's paice. The first act introduces to a village near Wyborg, on

the Gulf of Finland. Peter (the Great), disguised, and working as a ship carpenter, for the purpose of being able to fortify the Russian Navy, is with a company of fellow-working and their families, reposing after their laters. Danilowitz, with a backet of tures, enters, nters. Danilowitz, with a bucket of time, enters, nd disperes of them to the crowd, who eat and drink. A toust is offered to Finland and to Charles XII. as King, which Danilowitz refuses to drink, and drinks to Peter the Czar. The chorus roar "Vendetta!" (reverge), for this insolence, while Peter sides with the pastry-cook, and the two give a general chal-lerge. At the moment of the impending battle-royal a ball calls the workmen to the dockyard, while Peter and the pastry-cook remain on the scene. Between them a collequy ensues. In this conversation Dani-lowitz tells Peter (whom he does not know to be the Czart that he has heard of his (P.'s) affection for a cerain girl (Catterina) who comes to the dock-yard to sell dantzic and that he (D.) will return to Russia to offer his services to Peter, and so forth. Peter, considering the pastry cock ambitious, conceives the idea of taking him into his service. At that moment they hear a flute, which is that of George playing his sister's farits nir. George enters and for Proscovia, the daughter of an innkeeper; and to the latter Catterina has gone to demand the daughter in marriage for the bashful lover. Catterina ratures with favorable news for the lover, and then relates to Peter a good fortune told her by her mother when dying. Prescovia enters in great alarm, saying that the village was invaded by Cossacks; and the ruffian band enters on the stage. At the entry of the Corencks all have withdrawn but Catterina, who ap peases them, being of their own blood, and they de part. Then ensues a dialogue between Catherine and Peter, in which she insists he must win a cross of senor to be worthy of her. The marriage ceremony, with various Scribish incidentals, then takes place be

ween George and Prascovia. Act II. gives us the Russian camp. Catterina apears in the uniform of a Russian recruit. The corpo al takes her for a brother whom he has known who in Wyborg. Catterina appears guarding a tent, wherein are Peter and Danilowitz drinking, and talking to a pair of Vivandières. She peeps through the side of the tent, and perceiving that Peter is there, and moreover admiring a Vivandière, sinks the soldier in the woman, and being reproved by the cor peral, slaps his face soundly—a deathly offense. She is not able to make herself known to Peter, although she rushes before him, but in vain, said Peter being considerably drunk at the time. Condemned to die, she manages to clear her guards and get off; and Peter sobered, remembering what had occurred, would green her, but she cannot be found. An insurrection occurring among the troops, the Czar makes himself known, and they thereupon treat him right royally.

Act III. shows us Catterina in white muslin, and out of her head. But Peter, with sagacity, restores her to reason by placing her in a house which he has built in her rative place, and she becomes the bride imperial. The noisic of this opera indicates the master hand of

Meyerheer. In popular melody it is not affluent though there are some charming bits that way. Madan e La Grange has a beautiful air in the first act and winds up the third with any amount of florescence. with two flates, the latter behind the scenes, and proligions applause before. George (Brignoli) has a counter exquisitely set off in the orchestra with harp, flutes, &c. Peter (Amodio) has no solo of note, and the part is too base for effect with a baritone. Pratocvia (Mad. Maretzek) shines in a duet, and never appeared or did so w. II. Signor Quinto was commend-ably vivacious us the bashful lover. The choruses and their costumes were executive and the scenery good, though not particularly new. The music is very fluent, carefully elaborated, and will be liked the more it heard. It is the work of a great hand.

FIRE IS THIRTY-STATE STREET. - Shortly after 10 o'clock last night a fire backe out in the saw-uill of Campbell & Moody, corner of Thirty-sixth street and Eleventh avenue; but being discovered at an early mement, the flames were seen extinguished by the fremen. Owing to the lateness of the hour, we were purishe to accertain the amount of damage.

Variable Progressiv. The cleak-rooms of several of the English Endway Companies stations are said to yield over £1,000 a year. The charge is a penny per article for any hing left there.

FREMONT IN CALIFORNIA.

N.A. May, 5.1

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF ONE OF HIS MEN.

IV. THE FIRST CIVIL GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA-GEN. KEARNY AND THE ADMINISTRATION AGAINST THE PEOPLE — THEIR PIONEER ACROSS THE PLAINS RETURNS A PRISONER,

The entrance of the Culifornia Battalion into Los Argeles, if not a triumph of war, was an achievement over its bardships that gave infinite satisfaction to all concerned. Our worst enemy had been the terrible, persisting rains of Winter, and this foe contested our dvance even into the gates of the city. As the tattered column passed down the main street to the merry notes of the single bugle, the warmly-clad sailors locked out from their comfortable barracks in amegement at the woe-begone spectacle we presented. Some of our men were as gaunt as the Christmas ex on which, without sait, we were sparingly fed, and that remorable day among the mountains had left nearly two-thirds of the battalion batiess, shocless and coatless. Our officers, without a mark of distinction as such, unless it may have been a greater amount of ragged leather and a shade more of care in their faces, presented an unenviable contrast to the fine, hearty fellows from the ships, with their lace coat-trimming and cap bands. Our Colonel's attire was a well-worn blue cost and cap, without badge of any kind, and the faithful leather breeches, pretty well shrunk from constant wettings and dryings.

A few mornings after this event, while the battalion

were assembled on morning parade, the order was read appointing Col. Frement Governor of California. Three tremendous cheers greeted the announcement, and it was many minutes before the fluttering among the regs subsided. Very little was known of the quarrel existing among the chiefs, but Fremont's soldiers could appreciate the wisdom and justice of this appeintment, and gave it their most cordial approval. I hav'nt had a good holler before since I left the States," said a steat Buckeye, returning from the parade. The Californians testified their pleasure by fandanges and serenades in honor of the Colonel. Some idea of Fremont's humane mode of treatment of these people may be had from the following para-

graph in the Monterey newspaper of that time:

"Refore Col. Fremont left San Juan Bautista in his march southward, his benevolent feelings prompted him to do an act for which he has received the thanks of many poor, distressed farmers, who had no right to expect any such favors as were conferred on hem by him. He gave to several people sufficient horses to carry on their business, and to Don Francisco Pacheco, a Mexican gentleman who has done everything in his power to tay or the American cause, he sent upward of ninety horses, to be used by those who stood most in need of them." graph in the Monterey newspaper of that time:

Governor Fremont entered upon his new duties with characteristic energy and decision. To requite and discharge his faithful soldiers were the first objects of his anxiety. No money was to be procured in the country. He tried to effect loans with the agents of other governments it was said, but whatever was done, his men were sure that no honorable means were left untried to secure the payment of Government obligations under him. Toward our naval chieftains it was certain they felt differently. Reduced to the hard necessity of witnessing the payment of his men in serip, it was some relief for them to know that his sorrow was genuine. To reach their homes many men were compelled to sell this scrip for one-half the value it represented.

The first act of the new Administration was the issuing of a circular announcing the restaration of peace to the country. This was immediately followed by the selection of a Legislative Council, composed of seven members, each representing a district. His choice seemed to give complete satisfaction. The San Franciseo newspaper in its third number has the following

notice of the new Governor's acts:

"The Circular of Gov. Fremont will be read with the Circular of Gov. Fremont will be read with the circular of Gov. Fremont will be read with the circular of Gov. Fremont will be read with the circular of Gov. The circular of Gov. Fremont will be read with the circular o away with martial law, and makes the military subservient to the civil authorities. We are gratified to find that our civil. Governor has been so prompt in doing every thing in his power for the beacht of the people and the Territory, and in relieving them of all the unaccessary inconvenience under which they have for a me time past been laboring."

laded to by the editor will be understood when it is re-

The value of the considerations so pointedly al-

marked that for many years California, as a province of Mexico, had been oppressed by a system of military government that, while it afforded no protection for erson or property, imposed the most unjust and diffiult burdens on the people. Under this Government there was an annual uprising of the inhabitants of California, the last, as we have stated, ending in the banishment of the Mexican Governor. But Castro, the usurper, readily fell into the same habits that had marked his predecessors, only he had singled out the American settlers for his victims. The whole country was heartily tired of military despotism, and when Frement's Administration offered hopes of the subserviency of this power to civil law, it was bailed as a deliverance out of bondage. No man in or out of California at that time was so popular among all classes, excepting, perhaps, among the insignificant clique at Yerba Buena, whose sympathies have been noticed. No one could have been so acceptable in the Goverporship of the Territory as Col. Fremont. Among the first American settlers in the country, his name had become associated with those deeds of manhood which were their highest glory, and in his personal intercourse with them they had found such truth and simplicity of character, allied with the stern courage and affexible will for which he had been distinguished, that they made him their hero with undivided honors. The emigrants of later years were, many of them, led across the monotains to the fertile lands of Oregon and California by the fame of his adventures in these distant wilds, or by the allurements of climate and sod which he so admirably and faithfully set before his countrymen. Some had been moved by his personal representations. Every object of interest in their letg journey was associated in some way with the name of Fremont; and when at last time and events threw him in their midst, the victim of a common for. they rushed eagerly to share his fate. During their ojourn at his camp of the Buttes, his kindness, generesity, and cordial sympathy with their plans, endeared him to them, while his moderate but firm councile, his unfaltering sense of honor and duty, and rapid resolution and decision confirmed them in their deliberations, as well as in their choice that he should be their ender. And as their leader, it was very soon seen, Frement required absolute conformity to his faction. When the courier brought news of a band of horses having been seen in charge of one of Castro's licutenants, on their way to his camp, Fremont gave stant orders for their capture. The settlers hesitated o take this first step in resistance to the authorities. The Captain immediately transferred his orders to

been made up and he would take the lead. And it would not be out of place here to extend the ference that has been made to Fremont's Narratives of Expedition. They were the guide-books of the carly emigrants to California, and remain to this day the only accurate descriptions of California geography, scenery and resources that have been published in book forms The success of Capt. F.'s first Narrative induced several adventurers, who had followed in the track of the explorer, to consmit their journeyings and observations to print. Of these works, Farnham's and Hastings's were notable examples. Both have long since pass out of mind, or are only remembered to be execrated. Through the blind or willful mirrepresentations of one or both, the en igrant parties of ceived into false routes, or "cut-offs," as they were called, and the terrible calemity which befell the Califernia emigrants in 1846, in the snows of the Sierra Nevada, was mainly due to the falsehoods put in cir-culation by these books. Fremout's Narrative re-

his lieutenant, Carron, and the latter with habitual

premptness, threw his lasso on the neck of his horse

nd was leading him up to saddle him, when Merritt, one

of the settlers, stepped up and announced as the result

of a little conference among them, that their party had